

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
52d St.—MILKA—THE NATIONS.WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and 11th street—
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.BOHEMIA THEATRE, Bowry—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-
ner Thirtieth St.—Performances every afternoon and evening.THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway—COMIC VOYAGE.
THE NEGRO ACTS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 555 Broadway—
BUCKLEY'S SKELETONS.TONY PASTORS OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowry—VARI-
ETY ENTERTAINMENT—COMIC VOYAGERS, &c.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and
59th Sts.—THURGOOD THOMAS POPULAR CONCERTS.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 515 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Monday, July 25, 1870.

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MAY THE BEST MAN WIN.—King William
of Prussia, who is seventy-three years old,
and Louis Napoleon of France, who is fifteen
years younger, are both going to the front.
William is hale and hearty and Louis is gouty.
Betting is lively.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.—The Dauntless
was spoken on the 13th inst. one thousand
seven hundred miles from Sandy Hook, mak-
ing an average speed of one hundred and thirty-
six miles per day. If this rate of speed should
continue she will reach the lightship this
afternoon.

WHO DID AND WHO DIDN'T.—While the
hostile armies of France and Prussia are facing
each other, waiting for the order to attack, the
Cabinets of the respective countries are quar-
relling over the question of who commenced
the war. What nonsense! If they are going
to fight, why don't they pitch in?

A HOT WEEK.—Last week was the hottest
consecutive seven days ever experienced in
New York. The following figures show the
highest range of the thermometer each day:
Sunday..... 97 Thursday..... 93
Monday..... 95 Friday..... 92
Tuesday..... 96 Saturday..... 92
Wednesday..... 95
Average nearly..... 94

RED HOT ROWDYISM.—Has the weather as
well as bad whiskey something to do with the
growing disposition of rowdies to interfere
with the course of justice? The longer the
heated term continues the more numerous and
the more flagrant become the instances of such
high-handed interference. The latest and
worst instance of red-hot rowdyism is the case
of a drunken workman in a Newark smithy.
This workman of Bacchus and son of Vulcan
was rescued by the laborers on a sewer near
the smithy from two officers who had arrested
him on Saturday afternoon. The officers were
then reinforced by two others; but, waxing
bold, the intoxicated man seized from the
barge a red-hot bar of iron, and brandishing
it, defied the policemen to lay hold of him.
Sergeant Benedict, who had volunteered to go
and bring in the belligerent, was struck with
the bar on the left ear and fearfully burned
about the head and neck; but after a desper-
ate struggle he mastered the ruffian and helped
carry him to the station house. Complaints
have very properly been made out against
some of the sewer men for their most unjusti-
fiable attack upon policemen who were en-
gaged in the discharge of duty. All similar
acts of interference should be severely pun-
ished.

The War in Europe—First Blood Drawn at Last.

A special cable despatch from Coblentz via
London informs us that on Saturday a number
of Prussian troops crossed the French frontier
and moved by St. Amand towards Metz.
Encountering the French outposts a skirmish
ensued, in which Prussia lost two men and
France ten or twelve. The Prussians, having
made their reconnaissance and probably ac-
complished their purpose, returned within
their own lines. This is a Prussian account.
When the French account reaches us it may
be something very different. It is a most im-
portant despatch, showing, as it does, that
first blood has been drawn at last, and that
now there is not the slightest reason to hope
that war may be averted. The same despatch
has it that Prussia is fortifying Coblentz as a
base of operations, and that it is intended to
move in force along the line of the Saar and
carry offensive war into France. This must
be regarded as a mere rumor, for it is but
little likely that Prussia will make public the
plan according to which she means to carry
on the war. It is fair, however, we think,
to conclude that the first great battle will be
fought close upon the frontier. France re-
turned the attention and invaded the soil of
Germany with a small party of troops. There
was skirmishing again, after which the French
retired.

France was wild with excitement from
one end of the land to the other. The
Emperor's address to the people, which was
published in the HERALD of yesterday, was the
great topic of conversation. Our readers are
already familiar with the address. They have
no doubt come to their own conclusions
regarding it. There are those who praise and
there are those who blame it; but whatever
may be thought of its merits generally, it is not
to be denied that, considering its purpose and
as addressed to the French people, it is a mas-
terpiece. It is skillfully conceived and ably
expressed. It goes home to every French-
man's heart. It makes Frenchmen of all ranks
and classes and parties think and feel as one
man. It identifies the empire with the revolution
of 1789. It recalls the glories of the first
empire. The allusion to the "glorious flag
which has borne over Europe the civilizing
ideas of our great revolution" and the touch-
ing allusion which the Emperor makes to his
son cannot but tell, and tell powerfully, upon
the susceptible minds of the French people.
We shall no doubt have a similar speech from
King William, and it remains to be seen
whether the German people will listen to the
Emperor and change their purpose or listen to
King William and fight with their brethren in
the common interest of Fatherland. His
Majesty will require to exhibit immense ac-
tivity and great caution. A second special
telegram informs us that it is said Napoleon will
proclaim a universal European republic should
he find a monarchical combination against his
dynasty. If his Majesty of France entertains
such an idea, it may be that the King of Prussia
will have to champion the thrones by "divine
right," and that the Bonapartes may lead
the peoples in working "the revolution to its
ultimate consummation."

It has been rumored that Hesse has been
intriguing with France. It will be remembered
that in 1866 that portion of Hesse which lay
north of the Main was attached to the North
German Confederation. The dismemberment
at the time produced among the Hessians of
all classes a large amount of bad feeling to-
wards Prussia. Hesse, south of the Main, is
still an independent State, and with Bavaria
and Württemberg and Baden is in military
alliance with Prussia and the Confederation of
the North. It is not at all impossible that if
Napoleon could make himself master of any
large portion of South Germany this "anti-
Prussian sentiment among the Hessians might
be of some service to him. It is not to be
imagined, however, that Bismarck has not well
considered this danger and provided against it.
According to one of our latest despatches,
the South German troops are to be removed
to the North, and the trusted soldiers of the
North are to do duty in the South. If this
plan is fully carried out Napoleon will have
to confront in every part of the South the
veteran soldiers of Prussia. But, as we have
again and again had occasion to remark, there
is no good reason to doubt that in this war
Germany will be found a unit as against
France.

Very considerable interest is given to the
situation by the report that Denmark has de-
clined to join France. It is still reasonable to
doubt the truth of the report. Anything that
Denmark can hope to gain by the success of
France she might gain by remaining neutral.
But should France be defeated the hand of
Prussia will fall heavily upon her. Merciful
treatment it will be vain for her then to expect.
It is known that the British government has
been doing its utmost to keep Denmark out of
the strife. The family alliances of Great Brit-
ain with both Denmark and Prussia are such
that it was almost natural to expect that Brit-
ish influence would be powerful enough to
secure the neutrality of the little kingdom.
Russia sustains to Denmark and Prussia rela-
tionships not dissimilar to those sustained by
Great Britain. But the Danes have not for-
gotten their ancient enmity. The memory of the
old sea kings fires their spirits. They know
that Prussia has done them wrong. They know
that the conditions of the treaty of
Prague would have been fulfilled if they had
been a stronger people. France offers them
an opportunity for revenge and promises them
justice. It will not, therefore, at all surprise
us if, in spite of all advice, and in spite per-
haps of the feelings of the royal family, the
opportunity which France offers be eagerly
seized. With Denmark on her side France
may wage a more deadly warfare against
Prussia on her northern than on her southern
border. We know that Napoleon has refused
to allow the Baltic to be proclaimed neutral on
the ground that it is to play a most important
part in the war.

It is not our part to say which of the two
contestants has the better chance. It is evi-
dent that the struggle will be bloody and
destructive beyond any war on record. It
may be short, sharp and decisive, but it may
last longer than the present generation. It is
almost certain that it will greatly change the
map of Europe. Pity it is that so paltry a
cause should have made necessary the sacri-
fice of so many thousands of precious lives.

But since it must be so, let us hope that good
will come out of it, and that the gain will be
to the peoples, not to the dynasties.

The Heat Phenomena of the Present Year.

When we wrote, some days ago, in reference
to the fearful drought and heat which have
almost destroyed the crops on a wide belt of
the European Continent, we laid the flattering
unction to our souls that the hot spell of our
atmosphere was at an end. But the solar fer-
vors have returned upon us during the past
week with redoubled fierceness. While the
temperature in New York city has ranged, be-
tween six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock
in the evening, from ninety degrees to ninety-
eight degrees Fahrenheit, in the shade, and
therein has exceeded the rate at Galveston,
New Orleans, Key West and Havana, the heat
has been even more extreme at several points
in the West. At St. Louis it sent the mercury
up to one hundred and four in the shade on
the 23d, while at Peoria, Ill., it drove the
fickle fluid to one hundred and six on the 21st
last. These are rates almost beyond human
endurance, for it must be remembered that in
the greater number of the homes occupied by
the poorer classes the heat ascends from ten
to fifteen degrees above the outside tempera-
ture, and that there the aged and the juvenile
members of the household have chiefly to re-
main. It is impossible not to fear that a long
continuance of such more than African tor-
ridity must result in widespread epidemic.
An increase of but a very few degrees would
materially impair the chances of existence for
thousands whose daily avocations call them out
of doors. As it is, while we write this Sunday
afternoon, the colossal marble image of St.
Paul, in the niche on the facade of the grave
old church directly opposite the HERALD
office, on Broadway, seems, with half open
mouth and upturned face, to pant, not merely
through exhaustion, but with an expression
of awe, as though beholding apocalyptic por-
tents in the glowing firmament. The stone
walls of the adjacent buildings radiate the heat
like huge burning glasses, and while it dazzles
the gaze to look at them the reflected beams
of heat thrown back from them strike on the
skin like fiery darts. Were the entire City
Hall Park not shorn as now of half its fair
proportions, but fully restored and converted
into one vast cluster of sparkling water jets
and fountains, the thirsty, palpitating multi-
tude would well nigh drink it dry. Poor
humanity actually suffers at every motion and
with every step, and the real death roll is
steadily increased far beyond the ordinary
returns.

Upon examination of our exchanges we find
that this intense heat extends over a zone in
America of about eight hundred miles in
width, north and south, and reaching from
here to the Pacific in longitude. At nearly all
points within that zone the temperature is
admitted to be higher than was ever known
there before for the same length of time, and
up to the latest moment of advice there
seems to have been no diminution. If we now
turn our attention to the Eastern Continent
a similar state of things confronts
us. The thermometer of Paris indicates a
heat of ninety-five degrees in the shade, the
parts of Louvain are so hot that the
exhausted of water that their deer are half fed
upon foliage and twigs clipped from the trees,
and the summits of the Alps, where they are
seen, gleam with a wavering and baleful efflu-
gence, as though they, too, were tongues of
fire darting up from the earth in its agony.
The European belt of fervent heat corresponds
almost exactly with our own, and, no doubt,
the ocean link between is glowing with nearly
equal severity, the relief there, if any, result-
ing from the fogs and clouds, accompanied
by gusts of wind and dashes of rain which
such intense evaporation must occasion.

Astronomers and physiologists are busy en-
deavoring to study out the causes of this ex-
ceptional condition, the aggregate effect of which
upon our planet is equal to forces so stupen-
dous as to strike the unaccustomed mind with
terror. The general conclusion is that the en-
tire solar system is passing through a region
of the starry heavens, in its sublime circuit
around the remote centre, that exerts peculiar
electrical effects upon not only all the attend-
ant orbs, but on the vast luminary which
furnishes our chief supply of light and heat. The
main question now to thoughtful minds is how
much longer these heat phenomena are to last,
and what will be the summing up of their re-
sults to the nations directly affected? That
they are to be followed by further disturbance
of the elements, great storms of wind, thunder
and lightning, and possibly by visible electrical
manifestations in the heavens, of remarkable
splendor and power, it is quite natural, on
scientific principles, to anticipate. But we
may have confidence that the Power in whose
presence "the channels of the sea appear" and
"the foundations of the world are discovered"
has ordained and governed all these dispensa-
tions for the best.

DULL IN THE CITY.—Business in the city
was never more dull than it is at present.
With the exception of the little bustle that
is going on among the wholesalers, who are
putting things in order and getting ready for
a brisk fall trade, there is literally nothing
doing. The shopkeepers are all at the watering
places; the shopkeepers are fanning them-
selves on the shady side of their front doors;
politicians are lying along the river banks
and the ocean beach; the city officials, with
the exception of Mayor Hall, who has become
an active member of the Can't-get-away Club,
are mostly on the Sound or stowed away in
country boarding houses; hotel proprietors are
rusticating on their farms, while their waiters
are lying around the ice tanks or snoozing in
the attics. Thus it will be for six weeks to
come.

NO THANKS TO CANADA.—The House of
Lords refuses to thank Canada for repelling
the Fenians. Poor Canada! she cannot make
the "imperial government" believe that her
volunteers performed prodigies of valor in
repelling the Fenians, and so she will listen
to the story of how the great General Lindsay
stood for hours under "the galling fire" of the
invaders. Is this it, or what? Do they not
believe in the Fenian invasion, those stupid
Lords, or are they not glad that Canada was
saved? May they regret that the Fenians
did not take her off their hands. Think of
this, oh, loyal provinces!

Religious Discourses Yesterday.

The war in Europe has proven a perfect
boon to the preachers. Yesterday slim con-
gregations listened to anti-war sermons, in
which Napoleon got decidedly the worst of the
criticism. Rev. Charles P. Lee was the only
preacher who, by inference, seemed to think
well of the French. Much was said about the
pride and ambition of princes, and Rev. J. P.
Swift did not hesitate to spread the eagles of
our glorious institutions and bid them take
flight to European lands, there to teach a les-
son of republicanism to benighted and mon-
archy-ridden peoples. Rev. John Love, Jr.,
spoke eloquently about "quivering muskets"
and bloodthirsty Germans and Frenchmen, but
he thought that the contest in Europe was not
equal to, if even more noisy than, the great
struggle ever waging between the cohorts of
Satan and the followers of Christ. Even
in Washington the same subject was
discussed from the pulpit. Dr. Boynton
thought he could discern the signs of the
times in the conflict. The object was to arrest,
by means of the military power of France, the
progress of civil and religious liberty, by
bringing (first) Europe and then the rest of
the world under the sway of the Catholic
Church. Should this be really so, we trust
that President Grant will at once call an ex-
tra session of Congress and recommend the ad-
option of measures for defence against Johny
Crapeau.

But the proverbial disagreements of doctors
seem applicable to preachers. While Dr.
Boynton was metaphorically smiting Roman
Catholicism in advance by sounding the alarm
of another religious war against Protestantism,
Rev. Mr. Rankin, also in Washington, was
raking the infallible Pope and endeavoring,
figuratively speaking, to crush the Eternal
City into powder. He believed that the pro-
clamation of the new dogma was the death-
blow of the Papacy. And incidentally refer-
ring to the European war, he thought it not
unlikely that the Pope would be
driven to America, where, let us here
repeat, he will be heartily welcomed
at Washington Heights. Meanwhile, it is
certain that at all the Catholic churches the
priests pursued the even tenor of their way
without any apparent dread of their impending
doom. In one respect at least they did
admirably well. They shortened both ser-
vices and sermons, thereby conferring a favor
upon perspiring humanity. Not so Bishop
Snow, who prophesied the immediate destruc-
tion of the world in a long sermon, delivered
after the prophet and his elders had taken a
little healthy exercise in the work of ejecting
several newspaper reporters from his church.
Here was an exhibition of "faith and fighting"
which Dr. Deems never thought of when de-
livering his sermon yesterday—a sermon, by
the way, in every respect instructive and
interesting. "The Immortality of the Age"
was severely rebuked by Rev. U. T. Tracey,
who officiated at the Church of the Holy
Trinity in the absence of Rev. Stephen Tyng,
Jr. It is a pity the congregation was so small,
for the discourse was a blunt, plain spoken
one, with, unfortunately for humanity, a vast
deal more of truth than fact in it.

Some preachers seem to forget that the cru-
cifixion of Christ was pre-ordained: that
he came on earth to die for man, and that it
was only after He was crucified that His mis-
sion was fulfilled. In a sermon on "The
Betrayal of Christ," Rev. Mr. McArthur
betrayed eloquent in denunciation of Pontius
Pilate. "Never had a man a grander oppor-
tunity of doing grandly," said he; "never did
a man fail so fatally. Never before might jus-
tice have appeared as just; never villainy so
vile. His was a great part to act. It might
have been sublime; it was base." Aside
from the impossibility of his conduct having
been anything else than it was, all this is very
old. Its telling now reminds us of the story
of the Irishman who, meeting with an Israelite,
began to beat him for having crucified the
Saviour. The Israelite suggested that he
was not responsible, as the crucifixion
had taken place more than eighteen hundred
years previous. "It doesn't make a bit of
difference," replied Pat; "I only heard of it a
few days ago." Now it seems to us about as
logical to assail that which had to be as to
beat an Israelite for what happened eighteen
hundred years back, unless—but we would be
guilty of injustice if we finished the sentence.

All things considered, the attendance at the
churches yesterday was not bad. Had all the
places of worship been empty it is likely that
pardon would have been accorded the sinners
for their non-attendance. That many did
attend divine service in this city, Brooklyn,
Jersey City, Washington and elsewhere visited
by our reporters is a proof of the power of
faith.

Our Public Squares.

It may not be generally known that aside
from Central Park and from Gramercy Park,
which is private property, there are in this city
less than ninety acres of public parks and
squares—about one-tenth of the central area
of the Park. This fact was mentioned in Sun-
day's HERALD in a four column article, giving
an interesting account of the history, actual
wretched condition and proposed improve-
ments of our public squares. Some of these
being, like Cooper Institute Park, for instance,
too small and without lofty trees, are mere
obstructions and should be demolished. The
rest should be thoroughly renovated and
lavishly adorned with all the attractions which
can be conferred by modern landscape garden-
ing, with its accessories of grass plots, groves,
sheltered walks, rustic seats, kiosks, foun-
tains, statues and historical monuments.
Especially pains should be taken with the pro-
posed park at the Five Points, where one of
the most hideous resorts of crime will soon be
buried beneath verdure and foliage, and where
it will be satisfactorily proved that "an open
square elevates the surrounding population,
draws it out of criminal seclusion and gives
tone to an entire neighborhood." Tompkins
square, which has so long been a sandy, sun-
scorched desert in summer and with its heaps
of mud and snow a slough of despond in winter,
should be transformed into a paradise of de-
light for the hundred and twenty thousand
working people in the Seventeenth ward, for
whom and their children Central Park, with
all its glories, is practically almost as remote
as the Yosemite Valley. It is gratifying to
be assured that the new Park Commission,
or Department of Public Works, has already

undertaken with vigor the desirable and
greatly needed improvements that will gradu-
ally make our public squares a main feature in
the future splendor of New York as one of the
finest cities in the world.

American Opinion on the War in Europe.

Among all the host of articles that have
been written concerning the conflict that
threatens to spread slaughter and devastation
throughout Europe, few, if any, have treated
of American opinion on the subject, that is to
say, of the views held by our fellow citizens,
"to the manner born," as contradistinguished
from those of foreign extraction. It is almost
needless to repeat that the entire mass of the
German race among us are enthusiastically
for Fatherland. The exceptions that exist
are so few and feeble as merely to prove the
rule. They feel that German unity is menaced,
and that with it the strength, consideration
and renown of the old land beyond the seas
are at stake. Hence they respond to the appeal
with an alacrity and ardor that reminds us of
that "uprising of a great nation" which we
beheld here in 1861 and 1862. Were these
fiery Teutons beyond the seas, at this moment
as they are here, they would contribute a
powerful army and millions of thalers at once
to the cause of King William.

On the other hand, the French population,
in all our leading cities and wherever we can
hear of them, are extremely quiet, although
the French journals published in this city daily
extol the prowess of the armies and fleets at
home, and recall the warlike memories of the
old republic and of the Napoleonic dynasty.
The greater number of our French residents
naturally cling to their own tricolor and be-
lieve in the complete invincibility of the Gallic
legions; but there are not a few to whom the
bread of exile has been so bitter that they can-
not identify the ruling powers of France with
the cause of the nation. Others, again, like
M. Tuffe, M. Jules Ferry and their associates
in the Corps Legislatif fear disaster, owing to
the condition of the labor question at home,
the drought, the ruined crops and the contra-
dictory attitude of France in Italy. However,
an important meeting to be held to-night at
Delmonico's by the French denizens of New
York, will more thoroughly enlighten us on
these points than the fugitive utterances of the
press have yet done.

The Irish people in America are mainly in-
clined to sympathize with the French position
in the opening war for several reasons.
"Pat's" just the boy for fighting, and the
warlike, effervescent spirit of the Gaul suits
him better than the quieter and more peaceful
disposition of the Tontoon. Again, France
has, for time immemorial, been seemingly the
most natural and nearest ally of any struggle
that Ireland might make for independence.
How delusive this idea has heretofore proven
it is not for us now to discuss; but there are
thousands alive in our city who can distinctly
remember the cheers that went up in favor of
Russian success in the Crimea. Yet France
and England were sworn allies there, and the
entente cordiale has never yet been broken.
The wiles of a gray old-time diplomacy are
often too deep for the comprehension of an
impulsive, warm-hearted people. Irish republi-
cans and French imperialists would make a
happy family, and we greatly fear that it would
be only "the hereditary foe" that would do the
laughing. "Ireland's opportunity" is in
America and with America, in the hour when
free and just government here shall have so
strengthened our institutions and made trans-
cendently bright our example that ours shall
be a propounding and controlling Power in
the world. Then fleets and armies will be
virtually abandoned, and the force of law and
justice, of religion and truth, will give oppor-
tunity for the righting of every wrong and the
elevation of every oppressed people.

And here we come to legitimate American
opinion, which believes that it discovers in
this war the dawn of a better day for Europe,
although the morn be canopied with brooding
clouds and darkness. Americans, generally,
while some turn to their French and others to
their German partners in business or com-
panions in social life, behold in King William
and his counsellor, Bismarck, instruments of
Providence to bring about the political and
commercial unity of a grand people hitherto
divided and discordant. The common perils
and trials of war will cement the confederation
which the petty and selfish interests of local
trade still jeopardized, while, on the other
hand, the tremendous nature of the struggle
will compel the German monarch and states-
man to come nearer to the people and to aban-
don forever their lurking predilection for
Caesarism. In very truth, the two most
formidable representatives of iron-handed mili-
tary power are to be dashed together and mutu-
ally broken, so far as their ultra-monarchical
tendencies are concerned. France can never
so completely prostrate Germany or Germany
so prostrate France as that either may venture
to dream of universal military domination.
Both must count with the people, for the people
and by the people, and the ruler who most sin-
cerely and effectually does that will win the
day. The triumph of the people's champion
is the American idea of this war's result—and
what Frenchman, German, Irishman or Scan-
dinavian prays for less or will fight for more?

The Winnipeg Troubles.

Our Red River correspondence, which
appeared in yesterday's HERALD, under the
date of July 1, describes the dullness and
apathy which had then succeeded the excite-
ment of the previous six months at Fort Garry.
Winnipeg had become "the dulllest place ima-
ginable." All talk of resistance to Canadian
authority had ceased, and the anniversary of
Dominion confederation was being celebrated
by the most loyal display of the Union Jack
and a reckless consumption of needle-gun
whiskey. Everybody was quietly awaiting
the galvanism of the Canadian expedition and
Governor Archibold's new régime. Our cor-
respondent gives a graphic picture of Winni-
peg, of life at Fort Garry and of the settle-
ments upon the Canadian expedition, which,
according to the latest news, could not be
expected to leave Fort William before the
middle of July or to arrive at Fort Garry
before the 1st of September. He recites a
curious legend of the origin of mosquitoes, the
pest of the region between Fort Garry and
Fort Abercrombie—a legend that might sug-
gest to the one Longfellow a supplement to

his "Hiawatha." But we trust that the
gloomy predictions of our correspondent as to
an impending Indian war may not be realized.
It would be deplorable, indeed, if the return
of Spotted Tail, Red Cloud and the rest of the
chiefs who lately visited Washington should
be followed by outrages and massacre all
along the northwestern frontier. If the very
latest news from the Indian delegation may be
credited, Red Cloud at least has been hope-
fully converted to pacific intentions.

Christian Patience at Plymouth Church.

Yesterday, just upon the eve of his depart-
ure to the relaxation and refreshment of
mountain and seashore, the Rev. Mr.
Beecher treated of an admirable theme in his
Brooklyn temple of worship. "Christian
Patience" was the topic which he selected, not
merely, we may believe, in reference to the
supply of that high virtue necessary to enable
the most devout to brave the killing heat of
the weather in their attendance at church, but
keeping in view the fearful conflicts of life in
this most anxious and troubled time of ours that
has brought such intense unrest to creeds and
doctrines, principalities and powers, lands and
nations—nay, even to the solid globe beneath
our feet and to the heavens that arch above us.

The thirty-sixth verse of the tenth chapter
of Hebrews, Mr. Beecher's text, exhorts to
patience in order that, having done the will of
God, we may receive the promised recompense
of all just and Godly living. And this, while
it is the essence of Christian courage, is the
rule of all true and lasting progress. As the
reverend preacher most eloquently and
appositely discoursed, the great, good growths
are comparatively slow growths. The lettuce
in the garden springs up almost in a night, and
so springs the mushroom in the field; but the
sturdy oak and the cedar on Mount Lebanon
count their slow ac-
cretion by ages and outlive dynasties and em-
pires. In like manner the formation of dis-
tinguished character is gradual and often most
perplexing to the parent and the tutor. The
throes of nature are great before some mighty
birth; the earth opened and trembled and the
veil of the Temple was rent when the mystery
of the Saviour's apotheosis on Mount Calvary
was accomplished; and so any grand result,
any high attainment in man, comes from intense
labor, honest hope and untiring patience.
"Soon ripe, soon rotten" is the old and homely
but singularly accurate proverb. Toll for the
expanding muscle, trial for the heart that soars
to God.

Most excellent, most salutary are such
themes and thoughts for this day and people—
a people rash, headlong, hasty, much given to
"imagining vain things"—a day when fierce
passions are rampant and foiled ambition or
defeated vanities slake their fires in blood that
is often their own. The best of men are in
danger of forgetting this healing and saving
doctrine in their pain at the crimes and mis-
eries they behold, and the community owes ear-
nest thanks to the pulpit that reminds us of the
high lesson of Christian endurance. The great
wheels of eternal truth and justice may
revolve but slowly in bringing forth the good
and crushing down the evil, but they cannot be
stayed. Says Fuller, whose mind was not dis-
similar, in its graver moods, to that of the
pastor of Plymouth Church:—"If the wicked
flourish, be not that discouraged. They are
fitted for destruction; thou art dieted for health."

Speaking Out in Meeting.

There has not lately been heard any such
plain speaking on the subject of college man-
agement as that from Mr. Phelps at the last
meeting of the Yale alumni. Mr. Phelps put
his finger boldly and accurately on the things
that stand in the way of Yale, as a too narrow
and local spirit, too many parsons, and too
little consideration of "what is wanted in the
scenes for which Yale educates her children."
He said the "great want can be supplied only
by the alumni. Put them into your govern-
ment; get them from some other State than
Connecticut, from some other profession than
the ministry." "Yale men, who get their train-
ing here, are as able to manage its affairs as
the Rev. Mr. Pickering, of Squashville, who
is exhausted with keeping a few sheep in the
wilderness, or the Hon. Mr. Donmoh, of Old-
port, who seeks to annul the charter of the only
railway that benefits his constituents." In this
style of indictment, in which if there is not
much of what the old fellows call dignity there
is a great deal of truth and force, he went over
some points in the career of his Alma Mater.
His words are not without the tone of personal
spirit; but this, however, rather adds to their
force, since it gives a feeling of the reality of
the evils of which he complains. But is not
the same indictment good against all the
colleges? Is it merely Yale that is
"conservative," sleepy, and unaware of the
spirit of the age—that looks upon
learning as a thing utterly dissociated
from practical life—that would separate
the academic grove from all natural connection
with baser scenes? Rather as a fact this is
the spirit of all the colleges, only there are
degrees of this stupid view of their relations
in life.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS BY MAIL.—Our Eu-
ropean despatches by mail, dated to the 12th of
July, supply a most interesting and valuable
exhibit of the points of diplomacy, between
Spain and Prussia particularly, which have
induced the present European war. It ap-